

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

The will of Miss Mary D. Brown, of Philadelphia, was probated yesterday. It distributes \$139,000 among the charitable institutions of that city, \$20,000 is divided between the male and female departments of the Pennsylvania hospital in the city, and like amounts to the German, Episcopal and Catholic hospitals, and \$15,000 to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

The house of Maurer, the fanatical priest in Brazil, was attacked by national troops to the number of 800. His followers made a stubborn resistance. The deaths among them were nine men, four women and two children. Six soldiers were killed and thirty wounded. The Brazilian forces at present in Asuncion are to be withdrawn at once.

Gen. Niles reports to Gen. Sheridan a second sharp fight he had with the Indians on the 4th of September. Three or four hundred of the savages made a determined attack on the supply train, but after three days of a running skirmish were beaten off, having lost heavily. The troops had two men killed and four or five wounded.

The contract for printing internal revenue stamps for the rest of the present fiscal year has been awarded to the National, Continental and American Bank Note Companies of New York. About \$250,000 worth of stamps will be required for the rest of the year.

On the 4th inst. the Guatemala Government saluted the English flag with due solemnity, and full indemnity was paid to Mr. Magee, the British consul, who was beaten by order of an officer representing the Guatemalan Government.

The citizens of Glasgow propose to erect, at a cost of about \$8,500, a public monument to Dr. Livingstone. Though a single subscription is limited to \$25, the amount required is nearly raised.

The City Councils of Chicago last night passed an amended fire ordinance, which not only prohibits the erection of wooden buildings within the city limits, but prescribes a heavy penalty for violation of the law.

The Boston Journal says Judge E. R. Hoar's second letter, declining the candidacy for Congress, contains a positive refusal to reconsider his decision as previously made public.

Judge Field, of the U. S. Supreme Court, has decided that the California State law under which it was attempted to send Chinese women back to China was constitutional.

The French Consul and Vice Consul at New York have been appointed Commissioners from France to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

The Spanish Minister has presented his credentials to the Emperor of Austria, at Vienna.

The Government has ordered engineering operations for the removal of the Dauntless rock, harbor of Cork, Ireland.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany have received Mr. Bancroft Davis, the U. S. Minister.

Rev. Wesley Prentiss, Postmaster at Marietta, Georgia, has been arrested for embezzlement.

A Salt Lake City telegram says that Brigham Young is sick, and considerable uneasiness is felt there in regard to his condition.

During the week ending yesterday morning there were 144 deaths in Baltimore, being a decrease of 9 since last week.

An Ottawa telegram says that the Dominion Parliament has been further prorogued until October 30.

Riot and Bloodshed. ASPENWALL, Sept. 21.—A serious riot, attended by bloodshed, took place here this afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock, just as the steamer Acapulco was about to sail, between the Italians in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the troops on duty here. It appears that one of the soldiers, unarmed, was on the wharf and was chased off by some of the Italians who threw stones at him. On arriving at his quarters he reported the case when an officer and six men went at once to the wharf to arrest those who made the assault. On reaching the gate one of the Italians fired two pistol shots at the troops without result. A volley was fired in return, which mortally wounded one of the Italians and seriously wounded a Jamaica negro.

The excitement is intense. Additional troops have been sent for to keep the peace. The California passengers who arrived just after the occurrence were placed safely on board the steamer Acapulco. That no more was hurt is wonderful, as the volley was fired just outside the gate, and directly up the wharf. Matters are quiet now, but troops will be welcome.

Religion and Politics. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21.—There was a great deal of excitement in this city to-day over the election of three members of the Board of Education and other minor officers, owing to the fact that a prominent Roman Catholic clergyman had announced from his pulpit that it was time for Roman Catholics to get control of the board, so that their schools might be supported by the public funds. A Catholic ticket was in the field. Two members of the present board are of that religious belief. The excitement culminated in a vote of over 5,000, which was a precedent in the history of New Haven school elections. About 1,400 votes were cast for the Catholic candidates, but they were defeated, and the regular nominees were elected by a majority of about 1,500, the cumulative system being used. Many Roman Catholics condemn the strong sectarian animosity, and refused to vote the Catholic ticket.

MOUNT VERNON.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "The relations of the Mount Vernon property to the public have been for sometime in a condition which many persons, especially those who have been, or have imagined themselves to be, aggrieved, consider most unsatisfactory. The recent creation of a new line of steamers, the Mary Washington, on the Potomac, in opposition to the regular Mount Vernon boat (the Arrow) has brought the matter to an issue, so that it will soon be brought into the courts, and the rights and duties of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association judicially defined. The Arrow, under a contract with the association, has the monopoly of landing at the wharf erected at Mount Vernon. The Mary Washington lands her passengers at Mount Vernon Springs a few miles below, whence they are carried by vehicles to Mount Vernon. Last week it was determined to test the right of the association to give the Arrow a monopoly of the wharf, and Mr. David Turner, collector of the port of Alexandria, was landed by the Mary Washington at the Mount Vernon wharf, and demanded of Supt. Hollingshead to be allowed to enter the grounds, tendering at the same time the twenty-five cents fixed by the association as the fee for entry. This the Superintendent refused, and Mr. Turner has employed Judge Willoughby and Col. M. D. Ball, of Alexandria, to enter suit against the association for damages growing out of this refusal. It is understood that Gen. H. H. Wells has given a written opinion in favor of the legality of the contract between the owners of the Arrow and the Mount Vernon Association, and that Mr. E. L. Stanton, of this city, has been retained as counsel for the association."

THE LONDON COUNTY (VA.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A few days since a small pamphlet reached the office, directed to the Field Editor, which might not—as he was very busy at the time—have received immediate attention had his eye not been attracted by a list of names on the outside cover, names which awakened the memories of a past, when he and they became brothers under the "baptism of fire!" The pamphlet is the programme of the next Fair of the Loudoun County Agricultural Society, which is to be held at Leesburg, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of October next. Among the officers we find the names of the burly Burr P. Noland, the efficient Commissary of Lee's armies; the gallant Cavalry officer, Col. R. H. Dulany; William Head, Claggett, and others of the gallant Seventeenth, and many others, all brave soldiers who have converted their swords into plowshares, and who are now causing battle-scarred fields of old Loudoun to smile again with bountiful harvests. To all Virginians the Loudoun County Fair, are known as the finest in the State, and nothing which we can write can add to their attractions; but what we do wish to do is to call to the attention of all the farmers in other States, who contemplate a removal to Virginia, as affording the very best possible opportunity of becoming acquainted with a magnificent farming country, and a brave, hospitable, and refined people.—*Turf, Field & Farm.*

John Kelly, living at 131 Spring street, Baltimore, was killed last evening by a stab in the left breast by William Mitchell, a boy aged 15 years. Several versions of the affair are given.

MURDER.

A man named Samuel Eichelberger, steerman of the canal boat M. M. Lewis, was shot and killed, last night, in a house of ill-fame, on Union, between Cameron and Queen streets, by a woman named Nettie Green, the proprietress. The deceased was a young, single man, whose home was in Hancock, Maryland, to which place his body was forwarded this afternoon. He was shot between ten and eleven o'clock, the ball entering his left temple, and being found in the post mortem examination—held this morning by Drs. French and Chancellor—near the base of the brain. He never spoke after he was shot. He lay at the house in which he was shot about an hour, when he was taken to the station house, where he died about three o'clock this morning. A corner's inquest was held upon the body when it lay in the station house, about half past seven o'clock, by Justice Padgett, the verdict of the jury, of which W. H. Smith was foreman, being that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot fired by Nettie Green, Nettie Green, who was arrested soon after the shooting, and carried to the station house, was examined at 11 o'clock, this morning, before Mayor Kemper, the Commonwealth's Attorney, Mr. Johnson, being present, when the following evidence was elicited:

Ella Appleby and Jennie Warren, inmates of the house, were sworn, but stated that they were not in the bar room, and did not see any part of the disturbance.

John Ferguson, colored, testified that he was playing the fiddle for the dancers, when he saw Eichelberger throw a tumbler full of water in Miss Nettie's face; Nettie ordered him out of the door; he stood against the door; one of the bystanders caught hold of Miss Nettie, but she jerked loose; the deceased had then gotten outside of the door, and Nettie was standing in the door; he was coming towards her, when she jumped back and fired the pistol; she had tried to put him out five or six times; after firing, she said "I told him to stop and he would not"; the deceased was standing just outside the door when shot.

Philip Triplett, colored, testified—Was playing the fiddle, and saw the water thrown by the deceased; Nettie then ordered him out and pushed him out of the door; he came back again, but some of his friends told him to pull him back; did not hear any of the conversation between Nettie and the deceased; heard the report of the pistol, but did not see the water thrown.

Clas R. Murray testified—Was passing and stopped at the door; Eichelberger went up to him and claimed a drink; Nettie sat him out of the door; he threw the water in her face; saw her put her hand in her bosom, and saw deceased pushed out of the door; heard her say "I will shoot you"; deceased then went inside the door again and immediately after heard the pistol shot, and saw the deceased fall; did not see the person who fired the pistol because he (witness) had left the door; deceased was very drunk at the time.

John Copp testified—Had been to the house of Green with deceased, but had been trying to get him away, and falling back left; when he returned heard Nettie threaten to shoot deceased, and ran in and caught her hand, and told her not to shoot; she twisted out of his hands and fired; she had accused deceased of having taken a tumbler; did not see the water thrown; did not hear deceased say anything to her; he was standing still when shot.

Keyser testified—Went into the house about 10 p. m. and had a drink; Nettie came up to him and said, "I am going to kill you." A b-l-b saw her fire, and killed the wounded man; saw none of the previous quarrel; did not see the revolver, but heard the report; she said "somebody gave me the revolver to shoot him," and said he had smashed a tumbler over her head and she could not stand it any longer.

Rufus Strider testified—Went to Nettie's about 9 o'clock p. m., and had a drink and after taking a turn around the house, came back into the bar-room, and heard the quarrel about the tumbler; heard Nettie say, "I will blow the brains out of you"; after this firing saw the revolver, and thinks the one exhibited is the one; deceased was drunk and noisy, but did not address any one in particular; was outside of the door before the firing occurred, and saw deceased come out, and Nettie after him, holding a pistol in her hand; they both afterwards went in the house, and he (witness) heard the firing; afterwards went with the wounded man and stood with him until his death.

John McCormick testified—Saw deceased and Nettie go to the end of the bar and have some conversation, but did not hear the report of it; afterwards Nettie raised the pistol and shot Eichelberger; did not see the tumbler thrown; saw Nettie hit Eichelberger several times with her fist; he (witness) was very much intoxicated at the time.

Capt. James Webster testified—Was at the W. & O. depot when he heard of the murder, and came to the station house, and afterwards went to Nettie Greene's house and found her under arrest; ordered her to be taken to the station house, which was done; heard her say that she had shot the man; got her keys from her and went up stairs to hunt for the pistol; Mr. Byrd and officer Crump went with him, and found a pistol in the washstand; Byrd said that he had a pistol, a seven shooter, in the stand, and that one load was out; the pistol he found had two loads out; Nettie said that deceased had kicked her and struck her; she said that a man had handed her the pistol and told her to shoot the s-n of a b-l-b.

Officer Crump testified—Had been called in early in the night at Nettie Greene's, but found things quiet; after some time was informed that the shooting had taken place at Nettie's; went there and found the man shot; he then arrested Nettie Greene; when he first came to the door Nettie met him and told him that nothing was the matter, only a row among some of the dancers.

Officer Phillips testified—Was met by Mary Casey about 9 p. m., who told him that some canal boatmen were going to Nettie Greene's to raise a row, and then go out to the canal to tear her (Casey's) house down; went down to Nettie's, but found all quiet, and was told by her that everybody was orderly.

Officer Walker corroborated the evidence of the last witness.

The accused was then committed to jail for the action of the Corporation Court.

The prisoner came here during the war, and has been living in houses of ill-repute ever since—sometimes as a boarder—but for a year or two past as proprietress of the house in which the shooting took place, and which is known as the "Do drop in." She is about forty years old, and though a blond, is by no means good looking. She says she came here from New York, and that she is the daughter of Joseph Green, a saddler, who was born and raised in this city, and was the son of Nelson Green, but that he left here when quite a young man.

To a reporter for the Gazette, who saw her through the iron door of the cell she occupied in the station house, she said the man went into the street and got a stone, which he threw at her and struck her; that he then threw a tumbler and the water it contained at her, which struck her in the breast; that he then, when she went to the door to call a policeman, advanced towards her with his fists doubled up, struck her and kicked her, and that then she went behind the bar and got the pistol, and as he advanced towards her she shot him. When the reporter saw her she was reclining on the bench in the cell, her head resting on pillows against the wall, and her untasted breakfast on a waiter at her feet. She complained of being unwell; said the man she shot had hurt her, and when asked what she thought would be done with her, said she didn't know and didn't care much.

[Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.]

Discussion at Fairfax Court House. As had been previously advertised the nomination of the Conservative party in this Congressional District, Gen. Eppa Hunton, met Mr. James Barbour, at Fairfax Court House, yesterday, and an animated discussion took place, the time allowed to each being one hour with twenty minutes for either to reply.

Mr. Barbour commenced with a review of Gen. Hunton's public course since his election to the House of Representatives, charging him with being engaged in the salary grab; with having broken the rules of the Conservative party; with having voted to repeal the bankrupt law, which law Mr. Barbour contended, was the great protection of the poor man against his rich creditors inclined to oppress him; and also charged Gen. H. with having electioneered before the meeting of the Convention, for himself, at a camp meeting in Fairfax county, and at Bealton Station, and with having "fictitiously" opposed the policy of Gen. Grant by attending a Democratic caucus to nominate a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives against the Administration candidate, Mr. Blair.

Gen. Hunton replied to all these charges in the most complete manner, showing that he had never attempted at a camp meeting, nor elsewhere, to influence a voter; had simply informed some of his friends at the camp meeting, who were under the impression that he was only to be opposed by Col. Mosby as an independent candidate, that Col. M. had withdrawn in favor of Mr. Barbour, who would oppose him in the Convention; at Bealton he had merely attended at the request of some friends to contradict certain slanders which were being circulated against his conduct as a representative in Congress. Gen. H. declared that he had voted against the present bankrupt law because experience had proved that the proceeds of the bankrupt's estate usually went into the pockets of the officers of the Bankrupt Courts; he stated that he had always been in favor of a just system of Bankruptcy, and had endeavored to get the present law amended, but was unsuccessful. Gen. H., at some length, showed that his conduct in relation to the salary grab had been misrepresented, and from the repeated applause of the large audience, apparently to their satisfaction. The General completely vindicated himself from the charges of having broken any rule of the Conservative organization of Virginia.

The replies of both gentlemen were only a short charge by Mr. Barbour against General Hunton as a disorganizer of the Conservative party, which charge was immediately refuted by Gen. H., who showed clearly that Mr. B. was the only disorganizer in the case.

It was perfectly evident that over three-fourths of the crowd were Hunton men.

DOG FIGHT.—It was stated in yesterday's Gazette that the contemplated dog fight at Opossum Hall had been broken up. The Washington Republican gives a full account of the affair.

The match was made, and yesterday named as the day for the fight, and Fox's Ferry, opposite Alexandria, Va., and on the Maryland and District line, as the ground for the contest.

Everything was got in readiness for the fight, but those who had travelled from far or near to witness it were to be doomed to disappointment, for just before the dogs were pitted, Lieut. Austin, with a force of policemen, appeared on the scene, quickly followed by Sergeant Redway and six mounted men, which was the signal for the fight to cease. Some proposed to step out into Maryland and let the sport continue, but to their surprise the men found that Lieut. Austin possessed a paper from the Governor of the State appointing himself and men deputy sheriffs to act for the county.

Finding matters becoming somewhat complicated and all prospects of the fight gone, most of the party recessed the ferry to Alexandria. There were some, however, pretty well under the influence, and as the dog fight had been spoiled they made an attempt to get up a general melee among the crowd, but the prompt action of the police put a quietus on the affair and arrested the following for being drunk and disorderly: James Hogan, Wm. Smith, John Fox, (proprietor of the restaurant at the ferry,) John A. Nightingale and John Jones. They were brought to the city, confined in the Eighth precinct station and will have a hearing in the Police Court to-morrow.

One of the party arrested for disorderly conduct, named Wm. Smith, jumped overboard from the launch while homeward bound, and was rescued with some difficulty and brought to the city with the other prisoners. The Baltimore party took their dog and went home last night, and for the present all prospects of a fight are at an end.

PARTY LOYALTY.—The following incident is very indicative of the sentiment of the people:

"During the discussion at Greene Court, on the 16th instant, between Judge Harris, the Conservative candidate for the Seventh District for Congress, and Judge O'Ferrall, independent, we learn the latter complained that some of his former friends in Greene had deserted him, and asked, 'Why is this?' Whereupon F. M. McMullan, esq., member of the House of Delegates, arose and said: Judge O'Ferrall and I have served together in the Legislature; we were like brothers; personally and we were both opposed to Greeley—I yielding reluctantly to vote for him. I left that party two years ago for my friend Colonel O'Ferrall over Judge Harris. But Greeley is dead. The Kemper campaign united the whole Conservative party, and I now think it is the duty of every good Conservative to support the party and its nominee; and for myself I will give up my personal friend for my party and my country, and vote for Judge Harris. (Tremendous applause.)"

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.—A dispatch from New Orleans says: "The conference committees that have been holding daily sessions since Thursday last had their final interview this afternoon. The object of the interview was to arrange for the joint supervision and control of the machinery of the November election. Everything apparently progressed satisfactorily until the composition of the returning board was reached. This board, which is the key to the whole election scheme, consists of five members elected by the Senate. The law provides that vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board. The friends of McEnery proposed that if three vacancies should be created two should be filled by them and the other one to be filled by the joint action of the two parties' who should select some gentleman of irreproachable character, without regard to his party connection. This proposition was positively declined by the Republican committee, and the conference finally adjourned without any result.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH.—Trinity Methodist Church, at King George Court House, was dedicated on Sunday, the 13th instant. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. W. Walker, now of Baltimore, and was an eloquent one. Over one thousand dollars, more than one-half of which was in cash, was raised on the occasion. The church is a handsome structure, thirty-six by fifty-two feet, with a steeple seventy-two feet high.—*Fredricksburg News.*

LAND SALES.—The farm of Mr. Tabb, about 100 acres, half a dozen miles from town, containing a vein of brown hematite iron ore, was bought by Mrs. Tabb, at a trustee's sale of the property, last week, for \$1,000.

The farm of G. W. Cropp, in Stafford, 383 acres, was bought recently, at a bankrupt sale, by R. S. Springfield, at \$1 per acre.—*Fredricksburg Herald.*

Supposed Murder.

Yesterday morning Sheriff W. F. Barrett, of Loudoun county, with the assistance of some detectives in Washington, succeeded in arresting, in that city, Albert Shinar and Godfrey Shalhorn, suspected of having committed a murder in Leesburg some five or six weeks ago. The arrest was not made a moment too soon, for the officers found that they had sold out their premises, packed their furniture, and were nearly ready to decamp with the intention, they said, of returning to Leesburg, but the neighbors said they intended going to New York. They were taken back to Leesburg yesterday afternoon. There is no positive evidence of the death of the man missing, although his departure and whereabouts are unknown since the night he was at the house of the accused. Shinar and Shalhorn are tobaccoists by trade and were engaged in that business at Leesburg.

In August last they had a German in their employ named Riley. He was known to have in his possession a considerable sum of money, but what amount is unknown. He had taken a fancy to the daughter of Shalarhorn, and it was believed the affection was returned by her; but suddenly and without explanation she married Shalarhorn's partner, Shinar. There was also living in the family, and who had been with them some time, a young girl who had been overtrusting in one of the male members of the household, and approaching exposure and ruin appeared inevitable for her. The man Riley was picked out by Shinar and Shalarhorn as the seducer of the girl, although it was strongly hinted that one of the others was the deceiver, and forced to marry her. The girl being under age, for which the Virginia laws do not allow marriage to be performed in this State, they were taken to Point of Rocks, Maryland, a license procured at Frederick, and the union solemnized, after which all returned to Leesburg. Riley remained a few days longer at the house and then suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. He was not seen to leave the town by any of the residents, and no account could be obtained of the family concerning his departure.

It was known, however, that on the last night he remained in Shalarhorn's house that there was a quarrel, and cries of "murder" were heard issuing therefrom, and on the morning following, soon after daylight, Shalarhorn drove a wagon up to the door, and with the help of Shinar, lifted out what resembled a large bundle, put it into the wagon and drove away. Where it was left or what it was has not yet been discovered. But from that time until the present Riley has not been seen or heard of. When the house was searched a suit of clothes, similar to those worn by Riley, was found hid away in a barrel and saturated with blood.

The story of the mysterious disappearance of Riley, located, circulated, and the parties Shalarhorn and Shinar, threatened to sue the citizens of Leesburg for slander, but instead of doing so sold out, quit the town and came to Washington. After Riley was missing, the girl that he had married remained with the family, and appeared unconcerned as to his whereabouts, but when they broke up house-keeping she cleared out, and the Shalarhorns say she is in New York. The circumstances connected with the affair show strong suspicion on the accused, but they feel confident of being able to prove their innocence of the charge of murder.

"A telegram from Leesburg, last night, says: 'This town is all excitement over the supposed murder. Two Detectives, by name Albert Shinar and Riley, have been carrying on the cigar and tobacco business here. Ten days ago Shinar announced that he was going to leave to seek his fortune in another part of the world, and also stated that his employees, Riley, had absconded with some money belonging to him. It was at once suspected that Riley had been foully dealt with, and the authorities at once proceeded to look into the matter, which resulted in the discovery of the missing man's clothes, stained with blood, and several spots of blood on his bedroom floor. Shinar and family had gone to Washington. The authorities on Saturday last proceeded to procure a requisition from the Governor, and to-day Sheriff Barrett went to Washington and arrested Shinar and his wife, and brought them here in the night train. The examination is still going on, but as it is being secretly conducted nothing can be learned in regard to it. It is confidently believed here that Riley was horribly murdered.'"

The Gazette's Leesburg correspondent, under date of yesterday, says: "So far the examination of Shalarhorn, Shinar and wife, on suspicion of having murdered Wm. Riley, has not developed one particle of evidence to eliminate them. No body has been found; the bloody shirt was a innoxious garment; the out open boot was an old worn-out boot of somebody or other, and only Wm. Riley's wife repudiated him for his utter filthiness, and his employer discharged him for his entire disobedience of orders and incompetency. Justice Hopinsine committed them to the care of the Sheriff at the Reamer House until to-morrow at nine o'clock, when any further examination made will be seen by you."

ELLIS IN A WELL.—Miss Ella Isbell, daughter of Mr. David Isbell, of Loudoun county, fell into a well forty feet deep last Sunday. She was standing upon the wooden platform covering the well, when it gave way, dropping her down to the bottom. The basket was lowered by a lady who witnessed the accident, and Miss Isbell was enabled to climb up by the chain, the very small size of the well permitting her to put her feet against the brick walls. Her injuries, strange to say, were of a very slight character.—*Fredricksburg Ledger.*

The safe burglary case in Washington has been postponed until the 20th of October.

COMMUNICATED. The course pursued by Mr. Barbour in his anxiety far seat in Congress, must be a source of regret to his best friends.

The delegates favorable to his nomination, met in Convention, assembled in Alexandria on the 26th of August; they participated in the proceedings of that body, entered into the discussion of the day, and finding they were in a small and hopeless minority, insisted on the adoption of the two-third rule as necessary for a nomination. This demand was complied with, and this resort proving a vain and delusive hope, Mr. Barbour announces himself an independent candidate for Congress. These proceedings of the independent candidate reminds one of a boy playing at marbles; when his position proves to be unfavorable for his purpose, he takes evasions in the hope of improving his chances in the game.

The reasons assigned by Mr. Barbour for his extraordinary course that the Mosby delegation from one township was excluded, is futile and untenable. The question of their right to seats in the Convention was referred to eleven gentlemen of great respectability, who decided, 8 to 3, against their admission. Their report was submitted to the Convention and confirmed by more than two to one of that body. Had this township delegation been admitted, the result would have been the same. Three out of the five delegates from this township have since announced that they would not have voted for Mr. Barbour. Gen. Hunton having with or without this delegation, two-thirds of the Convention. I cannot see any firm and stable ground for Mr. Barbour to stand upon.

CRAWFORD. YORKSHIRE RELISH, the best and cheapest issue in the world, in store and for sale by W. F. BROOKES, 147 King street.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held in Philadelphia, March 10, 1874, action was taken on complaints made by stockholders as to the management of the company, these complaints having arisen soon after the great panic of last autumn and not having been officially noticed up to that time. This action was in the form of an appointment of a committee, selected from the complaining stockholders to examine the affairs of the company and give a report in detail. This report has been made, and from it we extract the following statement:

REVISED GENERAL ACCOUNT—DR.

To capital stock, full paid.....	\$97,050,750 00
To paid stock, part paid.....	1,087,725 00
Total amount of capital paid.....	\$98,138,475 00

The first mortgage bonds, due 1880..... \$4,970,000 00
The second mortgage bonds, due 1875..... 4,885,840 00
To general mortgage bonds due 1910..... 19,668,760 00
To consolidated mortgage bonds, due 1880..... 3,345,000 00

To lien of the State upon the public works between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, bearing 5 per cent interest, payable in annual installments of \$400,000, applicable first to the interest, and the remainder to the principal, the original amount of which was \$7,500,000..... 5,401,675 44

To mortgages and ground rents at 6 per cent remaining on real estate purchased..... 104,509 82

To bills payable..... \$2,470,985 90
To accounts payable to other companies..... 2,140,824 54

To accounts payable, including freight and passenger balances due to other roads, pay rolls and vouchers for December, 1873, paid in January, 1874; also dividends unpaid and dividend scrip outstanding..... 41,658,791 42

To balance to credit of profit and loss..... 60,810,980 05

Total..... \$178,871,778 17

REVISED GENERAL ACCOUNT—CR.

By road bond and bridges.....	\$45,104,223 00
By real estate and buildings.....	27,965,240 00
By machinery and tools.....	1,370,420 00
By rolling stock.....	20,098,000 00
Total.....	\$94,538,883 00

By amount of bonds of railroads and other corporations..... \$22,045,976 00
By amount of capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad and other corporations..... 27,855,512 00

Total value of bonds and stock belonging to the company..... \$49,711,067 00
By amount of fuel and material on hand for repairs to locomotives, cars and maintenance of way for the Pennsylvania Railroad, United New Jersey Railroad, and Erie Railroad..... 4,916,900 00

By amount of bills and accounts receivable and amount due from other roads, including amount due from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and from the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies for permanent improvements, as well as for expenditures on the Harrisburg (Core) property, and the City of Philadelphia for purchase of anthracite coal properties and advances made to railroad corporations, including purchase of equipment in use on some of these lines..... 28,943,107 41

By appraised value of suspense account..... 1,000,000 00
By balance in hands of agents..... 2,008,982 00
By balance in hands of Treasurer..... 2,308,087 21

Total..... \$178,871,778 17

The above account shows the total assets of the company amounting to \$178,871,778 17. The bonded debt and all other liabilities other than to stockholders..... 69,816,878 09

Total..... \$118,954,406 08

The amount of capital stock issued..... 68,144,475 00

Leaving surplus value to credit of profit and loss..... \$50,810,980 00

Which will make each share of the 1,384,000 shares of the stock of the company represent a value of \$37 25, or \$37 25 above its par value. The following is the official statement of the net earnings of the company for the first six months of 1874, compared with the preceding year:

NET EARNINGS.

United roads, 1874.....	\$1,147,067 74
Main line, 1874.....	4,326,977 64
Total.....	\$5,474,045 38
United roads, 1873.....	\$6,056,666 50
Main line, 1873.....	3,263,217 58
Total.....	\$9,319,884 08

Total..... \$1,194,074 01

Messrs. Fish & Hatch have just issued a pamphlet, supplementary to their circular of August, to the bondholders and creditors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. This statement gives the cost, equipment, present condition and future prospects of the road, and should be read by every person interested in the property. The earnings of the road show a favorable increase, and should the bondholders and creditors at once accede to the proposition of the company in regard to the redemption of the bonds, the company will be enabled to meet its obligations in full, and the road placed upon a sound financial basis. This last statement has been carefully made, and covers every point on which any bondholder or creditor can desire information, and is trustworthy in every particular. The balance sheet of the company gives the following as the exact amount of stock, mortgage and floating debt:

Capital stock authorized by charter..... \$80,000,000 00
Capital stock outstanding..... 15,995,401 96
Number of stockholders..... 960

First mortgage six per cent bonds..... \$15,000,000 00
Less repurchased and received in exchange for debenture bonds..... 2,855,100 00
First mortgage bonds outstanding..... 12,144,900 00

Seven per cent mortgage bonds outstanding..... 2,124,000 00
Seven per cent debenture bonds, convertible into the 7 per cent